



1887. NOW READY. 1887

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

(WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),  
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,  
ROYAL 8vo., pp. 1,156.—\$5.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, ROYAL 8vo., pp. 776.—\$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date and is again much increased in bulk.IT CONTAINS DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL  
ACCOUNTS OF, AND DIRECTORY FOR—HONGKONG—JAPAN—  
D. Ladiges' Gregory Nagasaki  
Do. Park Director, Kobe (Hyogo),  
Do. Military Forces,  
Do. Chinese Hongkong—  
TOKYO—  
MENSAH—  
GRIFFITH—  
Bukhol—  
Hokkaido—  
Whampoa—  
Canton—  
Swatow—  
Amoy—  
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Indo-China N. Co.—Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.—  
Dougherty & Co.—Micronesia Coast—  
China M. S. N. Co.—StearnsTHE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains  
the names of  
THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED  
FOREIGNERS  
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest  
order, the initials of the surnames  
being alphabetical.The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly  
re-engraved in a superior style and brought up  
to date. They now consist of  
PLATE OF MOUNTAIN HOUSES IN CHINA,  
CODE OF SHIPS AT VICTORIA PEAK,  
MAP OF THE FAR EAST,  
PLAN OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,  
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,  
PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT VICTORIA,  
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,  
PLAN OF MANILA,  
PLAN OF SAIGON,  
PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE,  
PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.Among the other contents of the book are—  
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Moon of Barometer and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.  
A full Chronology of remarkable events since  
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.  
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c.,  
with the laws of the Chinese, &c.,  
Computations of Money, Weights, &c.,  
New Scale of Hongkong Steamer Dates,  
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1887,  
Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcels  
Post and from London and Hongkong,  
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by  
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Amoy and Newchow,  
Hongkong Chair, Jiridok, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of—

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES  
of closely printed matter, to which reference is  
constantly required by residents and those  
having commercial or political relations with the  
Country, and within the scope of  
the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-  
ous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but  
include—TREATIES WITH CHINA—  
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Peking, 1880.Germany, Tientsin, 1861  
Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

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CongoTREATIES WITH COREA—  
SiamTREATIES WITH SIAM—  
Great Britain, 1854TREATIES WITH ANNAN—  
Great Britain, 1854TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA—  
Great Britain, 1854CUSTOMS TARIFFS—  
Chinese—Siam  
Japanese—CoreanLEGAL—  
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.  
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1878, 1879, 1880, 1881Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts  
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Treaty of Commerce

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Laws

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United  
States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

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TRADE REGULATIONS—  
China—Siam

Japan—Customs Service, China

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New Rules of Legislative Council

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&amp;c., &amp;c.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1887.

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concluded that if the trade of Central Africa could follow another route and reach the coast by river roads on which no tribute would have to be paid, and where no difficulties would be apprehended, everybody would be pleased. I believe that I am not mistaken, and that traders like myself can only gain by despatching their produce from Nyangound by way of the Falls and the Congo.

On being asked what he would do on reaching the Falls, and how he would fulfil his mission, Tippoo Tib replied:—"In the first place, I feel that Stanley will succeed in his enterprise and achieve the task. He is a real Arab for energy and determination, and we all know yet for certain whether I shall be with him or not as Wandalai, but I think I shall. Once installed at the Falls, I shall rebuild the stations and summon all the Arab and native chiefs to a great meeting, at which I shall announce to them my nomination as Governor and my intentions. They will be surprised, I expect, to see me in such a position, but the fame of my having Zanzibar with me will speak in my favour, as Governor cannot reach Nyangound and Central Africa in less than four or five months, and I shall arrive at the Falls before that time. When order is re-established at the Falls I shall probably undertake a commercial expedition to Nyangound and the Lake region."

For the present, however, I am Hamed-hamed, the robber of the open. The name has been given to him owing to his robbing the syllables to which he is subject. The best understanding exists between Mr. Stanley and Tippoo Tib, and the latter has already been of great assistance in maintaining order among the Zanzibar men. Son of an Arab of Zanzibar, Tippoo Tib is dark-skinned and is attached to the whites, whom in conversation he calls his European brothers.

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per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—

\$33 per share, sales.

China Traders Insurance Company's Shares—

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North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

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Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—

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Dongling Steamship Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1887. 142

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THE Steamship.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

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TO LET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

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THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF INFORMATION FOR

THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST.

Published in Hongkong by the Royal Naval

SEAMAN'S CLUB.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1887. 1893

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER."

14th June, 1887, at 11 A.M.

STATION.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Pressure.

Clouds.

Rain.

Wind.

## EXTRACT.

## QUEER STORY.

There is nothing in life easier than to edit a newspaper. A little knowledge of the world, a nice critical perception, a pen equal to any emergency—these are the only indispensable qualifications. So, at least, think many people who dabble in literature; and so thought Dr. Julius Fripp, when, after contributing for many years to one periodical and another, he invested all his available funds in the purchase of the *Speculator* newspaper, and installed himself in the editor's chair.

Strange to say, the result did not altogether correspond with Dr. Fripp's expectations. The *Speculator* had been originally started as an organ of advanced thought, but at the time Dr. Fripp appeared on the scene it had all but speculated itself out of existence. The Doctor (Fripp had picked up a degree early in life during a sojourn in Germany, and always made a point of wearing it) saw that the title of the paper was as applicable to commerce as to philosophy, and he accordingly started the *Speculator* on a new basis as a financial journal and guide for investors. He introduced it at the same time into a number of new and striking journalistic ideas, which might have been expected to make the fortunes of any newspaper. The public, however, took no better to the new *Speculator* than to the old. The advertisements kept the paper afloat for a time (it is an astonishing thing how long advertisements will remain faithful to a paper which nobody reads), but the circulation fell lower and lower, until at last Dr. Fripp perceived that, unless vitality could be restored somehow, his editorial days were numbered. In this extremity, only one hope suggested itself to him, and that was fresh blood, coupled with fresh funds. Anxious by this idea, the doctor one day made it known through the columns of the *Times* that an admirable opportunity occurred for a gentleman with from £500 to £1,000 to assist in developing an old-established newspaper, certain to yield a lucrative return.

The answers were more numerous than satisfactory. The writers offered experience, ability, and even genius, some gratis, some on highly exorbitant terms; but, capital, somehow, held aloof. After going through all his answers, the Doctor could only see one which looked at all like business, and that was a bonâe epopee which simply requested an interview for the purpose of discussing details. There could, at any rate, be no harm in seeing this correspondent, so Fripp wrote and made the desired appointment.

The hour came and the man. To Dr. Fripp's surprise the card which was handed in bore a name which was quite familiar to him, though he had never met the owner of it. The name was that of Mr. Silas P. Walker, a citizen of the United States, and known to Dr. Fripp as the principal, if not the sole, proprietor of "Watts, the Great Indian Remedy." This famous medicine had lately been introduced to the notice of the British public by every means known to the art of the advertiser, and the *Speculator*, among other newspapers, had assisted in making its virtues known to the world. To tell the truth, the Doctor had been for some time past doing his best to get in an amount of space 470 odd due to him for advertisements of the Great Indian Remedy. This made him all the more surprised to see his visitor.

"I had better tell you at once, Mr. Walker," he said, "that unless you are prepared to advance or find the amount due in my advertisement, our interview will be a waste of time."

"Don't be in too much of a hurry, Mr. Fripp," replied the American coolly. "Now suppose I was to tell you that I have got an idea which—"

"Oh, d—n idea!" replied the Editor, with pardonable impatience; for he felt, that he had a much larger stock of the article on hand than he could find any market for. "I need no cash, and every fool in London offers me ideas."

"May be," responded Mr. Walker, with a trace of annoyance. "But I tell no fool's story offering you an idea like mine."

"Perhaps not. But for the present, please understand that I consider myself competent to conduct my own paper in my own way."

"Anyhow," said Mr. Walker blandly, "you have got into low water, I reckon, and want a show off. Now, I have been looking into this paper of yours, and I see you have been trying a good many notions. But there is one thing I guess you have not tried, and that is a libel action."

"And don't want to?" retorted the editor.

"Even if I did, it would require capital, and that I haven't got."

"Require capital! Why, I tell you, sir, a libel action is capital. Just look here, Mr. Fripp. I can show you how to run a libel suit that'll be worth the thousand pounds you are asking for, and more than that, and won't cost you a penny. But it is to be for my benefit as much as yours. Therefore, you need not hear any more unless you like. Only say the word, and I take my scheme round to old Sol, Levy."

Now Mr. Solomon Levy, to whom Mr. Walker referred, was the editor of that flourishing financial journal, *Mammom*, and between the two editors there existed, as the American well knew, an irreconcileable feud. Mr. Walker's last threat had, therefore, all the effect which that gentleman expected. Fripp suddenly remembered that politeness costs nothing, and requested his visitor to explain his plan more fully.

"That is soon done," said Mr. Walker. "The thing is simplicity itself. All you have to do is to libel me in the *Speculator*."

"Libel you!" exclaimed the astonished editor.

"Libel the Great Indian Remedy—it's the same thing. I bring my action against you. For obvious reasons, each of us conducts his own case, and if we don't puff ourselves and the *Speculator* and the Remedy on a scale never before attempted, call me—"

"What about costs?" said Fripp, impressed in spite of himself, by the idea.

"Costs won't come to much. No counsel's fees, you observe. As for the rest, if you win, you are all right. If you don't I give you beforehand any security you like for the amount of your costs."

"And suppose you recover damages?"

"I shan't go for heavy damages—only want to vindicate my character and clear the reputation of the Remedy. But, in case they give me a verdict, we can have no agreement before we begin, which will cover costs and damages too, if they like, so as to make you safe."

Fripp considered. He was fully alive to the value of a sensational libel case, and Mr. Walker's plan seemed to offer all the advantage, with a minimum of risk and cost. Besides this, he was growing desperate under the failure of his venture, and felt that he could afford to miss no chance of bringing the *Speculator* before the public. He therefore condescended to discuss the proposal at some length, and before they parted the two gentlemen had arrived at a pretty clear understanding.

Within a few weeks of the foregoing conversation, the attention of every one in the kingdom who was likely to have money to invest—especially country clergymen and ladies of independent means—was directed to the prospectus of the *Watts* Company, Limited. The object of this enterprise was to purchase from Messrs. Walker & Gutschwindel, of Chicago and London, all their rights in the Great Indian Remedy, for you at present," said the judge

to the plaintiff. "You shall have an opportunity of calling some of these gentlemen afterwards if it be necessary. It is my duty to see that the public time is not wasted. As it is now nearly ten minutes to four, I shall adjourn till to-morrow." And without waiting for further argument his lordship hurried out of court, and the first day's proceedings came to an end.

The newspaper reports of the case caused the court to be crowded to suffocation on the second morning, when the spectators were rewarded by the appearance in the flesh of the heroic Gutschwindel, who went into the box and answered his estimator by telling in detail the story of his discovery. A very wonderful story it was. It filled two columns in the next day's papers, and Silas P. Walker said it would have been three, had a hundred guineas a column. After Gutschwindel, the plaintiff began on what he called his "miraculous cure." One by one the quondam sufferers gave their testimony to the virtues of the Great Remedy, and might have gone on doing so till the long vacation for Mr. Walker had a hotel full of them in the Strand; but before that was reached, Mr. Justice Littleknapp again intervened.

There was one journal, however, which selected the *Watts* Company for unmeasured denunciation, and that journal was the *Speculator*. In article after article, Dr. Fripp declared the promotion of the Remedy to be a fraud, and Silas P. Walker no better than a swindler. The Great Indian Remedy, he asserted, was a fitly concoction likely to kill quite as many people as it cured; the testimonials were "forgeries"; the miraculous cures were invented by Silas P. Walker. As for the great Gutschwindel and his adventures among the Chocktaws, the doctor held them up to derision, and even went so far as to doubt whether the famous traveller had ever existed in the flesh. All this was very funny, and Fripp was highly gratified at the success of his scheme when he found that the circulation of the *Speculator* was looking up. But it was a sort of thing which no man who valued his reputation—not even a company-promoter—could sit quiet under. No one was, therefore, in the least surprised to hear that Mr. Silas P. Walker had commenced an action against the *Speculator* for libel.

The interval before the case came on for trial was not neglected by either of the parties to the action. So successful, in fact, were they in drawing public attention to their dispute that when at last Mr. Justice Littleknapp and a special jury took their places to try Walker v. Fripp there was every indication in court of an impending *causes célèbres*. The public galleries were pretty full; the malefactors to witnesses were packed to suffocation with a motley crowd of every age, rank, and nationality; while, to the gratification of the sightseers, several eminent ornaments of Church and State were accommodated with seats upon the bench.

No sooner was the case called than Silas P. Walker was on his legs, and there remained for two or three hours. Those who are curious to learn what he said may do so in the files of the *Speculator*, where (by agreement between the parties) the trial was reported verbatim. Enough for the present to say that, having described the trial had been going on in this way for two or three days, or more, when Mr. Solomon Levy, the proprietor of *Mammom*, hurried into the room of Mr. Hamilton Twigg, his manager and factotum. Mr. Levy had returned lately from business in the provinces, and needed a good deal ruffled.

"I say, Twigg, you have let that beggar Fripp, steal a march on us this time, confound you!" he cried.

"No one's sure about that," replied Twigg coolly.

"I am, though. Here he is, advertising himself day after day as the champion of the *Speculator*! Hero's a chap from the office who aware that they are doing thirty thousand per week; and then there are people who say that they have read the libel in all parts of the kingdom, not to mention America, and not a word of it contradicted!"

"I know. And what do you think it all means? I believe that it's a got-up thing between Walker and Fripp."

"And a deuced well-got-up thing, too, if that's all! Why the—couldn't we have got up?"

"Because I think I know a trick worth two of that."

"What do you mean?"

"Wait and see," was Mr. Twigg's oracular response.

Mr. Levy had no alternative but to wait, and this is what he did.

The *Watts* trial ran its course. Dr. Fripp made a very good fight of it, and called a good deal of evidence to show that the Great Indian Remedy was all humbug. But he was overruled all along the line. The judge summed up dead against him, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for £1,000, and most people thought it was no more than Walker deserved.

Before, however, this result was arrived at, numerous creditors of Mr. Walker, perhaps anticipating his success, had come to submit for inspection samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1883. (40)

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SAINT-EMILION, 1888.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

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